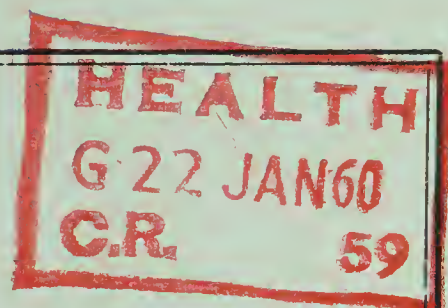


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**Borough of Lowestoft**



**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**The Medical Officer**  
**of Health**  
**AND**  
**Port Medical Officer**  
**for the Year**  
**1958**

**ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**



# BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958

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*Chairman :*

MISS ALDERMAN MANN.

*Vice-Chairman :*

MR. ALDERMAN WARD.

THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN	KEENE	MR. COUNCILLOR	JENSEN
„	WALLER	„	NEWSON
MRS. „	WING	MRS. „	NOBBS
MR. COUNCILLOR	CALVERT	MR. „	OLDMAN
„	CASTLETON	MRS. „	RUMP
„	DURRANT, D.	MR. „	SANDERS
MRS. „	EDMONDS	„	THOMPSON
MR. „	GOWER	MRS. „	WOOD GREAVES
„	HORTON		

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### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer :*

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :*

ISABELLA SIM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :*

H. CORMACK, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :*

F. G. S. HILL, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors :*

K. G. ADAMS, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. J. R. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
D. W. GOODHAND, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

MISS H. PLACE (Deputy County Nursing Officer).

MISS J. COSNETT

MISS A. TAYLOR

MISS E. PRETTY

MISS M. EDWARDS

MRS. D. CARTER


MISS F. N. CORKHILL

(Resigned March, 1958.)

(Resigned December, 1958)

*Chief Clerk :*

MRS. A. P. RAY.



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*Health Department,  
123, High Street,  
Lowestoft.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1958 was an extremely busy year indeed, as far as the Health Department was concerned. Quite apart from the polio immunisation campaign, which certainly taxed the resources of the Department, many other events occurred which needed careful thought and planning. If I touch briefly on the more important of these events, I hope I will be able to convey a clear picture of the work in the Department during the year without wearying the Committee with much tedious detail.

One of the most satisfactory events was that plans for the new Health Department were prepared and preliminary discussions took place between the various interested parties concerned. After so long it was indeed pleasing to see this matter take such a big step forward. At the time of writing, one feels that this project really is progressing and that we shall not have to bear much longer with the extremely difficult conditions in which we work at present.

The Area Health Committee was disbanded during the year. This Committee was originally formed to correlate the interests of the Lowestoft, Lothingland and Southwold representatives with County Council policy. As time passed, most of the controversial matters were resolved and the work in the Area Health Office settled down into a working routine, so that it became unnecessary to call the Committee very often. Agreement was eventually reached that the Area Committee had ceased to fill any useful purpose. Such statistics as were reported to the Committee are now presented periodically to the separate authorities concerned, so that their individual health committees can be kept informed of the local picture. This procedure appears to be working well.

Arrangements for Family Planning within the Borough underwent a drastic change. They had previously been under the control of the County Council but for a variety of reasons, they were, during the year, handed over to the Family Planning Association. The wider sphere of activity which this Association enjoys, compared with the restricted service which the County Health Authority was required to provide, has resulted in a considerable improvement in these facilities within the Borough.

Much thought has been given in Health Departments throughout the Country as a whole, to the question of radiation hazards and the routine monitoring of the atmosphere, water supplies, etc., the purity of which is in other respects the responsibility of the Health Department. Many Local Authorities felt that this matter should be the responsibility of their Medical Officers. A number of courses in the health

aspects of radioactivity were organised which many Medical Officers attended for instruction, and your Medical Officer was one of those privileged to attend one of these courses. Steps were subsequently taken to arrange for the routine monitoring of rain water in this area, by the Public Analyst at Norwich. However, policy at the moment appears to be that this work is being done adequately by various central government and other authorities and that local authorities need not concern themselves with the subject. The arrangements made for local monitoring have, therefore, been abandoned at least until a more definite policy regarding local authority activity in this sphere is formulated.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited the Borough in April. They provided facilities for both the public, and various selected groups such as factory workers, to have chest x-rays free of charge. The response was good, details of the findings being shown elsewhere in this report.

Two matters of interest relating to infectious diseases occurred during the year under review. A case of diphtheria was reported and unfortunately proved fatal. It was contracted overseas and prompt surveillance of contacts limited the spread of this now rare disease. For the past few years, cases of tetanus have made their appearance in East Anglia. Several have proved fatal and various coroners in reporting on these deaths have drawn attention to the value of immunisation against tetanus. It was, of course, routine to immunise service personnel against this disease, but it has not been usual to do so in civil practice. Arrangements were, therefore, initiated during the year to introduce immunisation against tetanus. The marketing of a triple vaccine, which will give protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, now enables protection against tetanus to be provided quite easily. At the time of writing, this triple vaccine has been introduced into the Welfare Centres and its use is now routine.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis was of course, the main item in the department's immunising schemes during the year. A number of general practitioners in the Borough did not engage in this scheme and it fell to the department to provide polio immunisation for the patients of these doctors. Experience showed too, that many people would not take time off to go to their doctor's surgeries for these injections. Where a team from the Health Department visited the factory, the response was good and all the larger factories in the Borough were visited throughout the year. Public sessions have been held at the Health Department, both during the week and on Saturdays, and these too have been well patronised. Details of these schemes are shown elsewhere in this report.

In spite of recent legislation to control the fouling of the streets by dogs, there has so far been little improvement in this respect within the Borough. Public agitation about this practice reached a high level at one time during the year, but it produced little lasting effect. A much firmer interpretation of the byelaws would seem to be a more useful remedy to cure what can only be described as a very filthy practice by a small minority of persons in the Borough.



A number of staff changes took place during the year. Mrs. Carter left the department as Health Visitor on the transfer of her husband to new employment. Miss Corkhill joined the department as a Health Visitor early in the year, but left towards the end of the year for personal reasons. Mrs. Rose joined the department as part-time clinic nurse. In spite of these changes, the Health Visiting has continued reasonably satisfactorily, particularly in view of the amount of time which has had to be devoted to immunisation sessions.

I would particularly, this year, like to thank all my staff, both nursing and clerical for the very ready way they have shouldered much additional work. We have had no increase in clerical staff for the polio immunisation schemes, and this in itself has been a very heavy burden indeed. The year's problems have been tackled with a spirit of enterprise which has been refreshing to witness and I have pleasure in publicly acknowledging my indebtedness to their help and enthusiasm. Had it not been for them, the year's work outlined above, would not have gone off so successfully as it has done.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	315	250	565
	Illegitimate	17	14	31
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		332	264	596

LOWESTOFT *Comparative  
Figures for  
England and Wales.*

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated resident population, mid-1958	13.4 (Unadjusted) 13.5 (Adjusted)	16.4
---	--------------------------------------	------

STILLBIRTHS		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	13	3	16
	Illegitimate	-	1	1
		—	—	—
		13	4	17

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	LOWESTOFT 20.8	<i>England and Wales.</i> 21.6
---	----------------	-----------------------------------

DEATH RATE per 1,000 estimated population	12.1 (Unadjusted) 11.6 (Adjusted)	11.7
--	--------------------------------------	------

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE				
YEAR OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	4	4	8
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		—	—	—
		4	4	8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR				
WEEKS OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	4	2	6
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		—	—	—
		4	2	6
		—	—	—

*Comment on Vital Statistics.*

The birth rate continues to be substantially the same as during the past few years. The “ bulge ” of the immediate post war years is now over, and the rate appears to have stablised at around the 13.5 mark.

The death rate also remains much the same as other years, and continues to be below the national average.

Generally speaking one can say that the statistics relating to stillbirths, and deaths of infants also remain substantially the same as in previous years.



# CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	2	—	2
Tuberculosis, other .....	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease .....	2	—	2
Diphtheria .....	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	7	5	12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	16	4	20
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	12	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	25	26	51
Diabetes .....	3	2	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	27	49	76
Coronary disease, angina .....	67	37	104
Hypertension with heart disease .....	5	5	10
Other heart disease .....	36	37	73
Other circulatory disease .....	14	24	38
Influenza .....	2	1	3
Pneumonia .....	10	6	16
Bronchitis .....	18	4	22
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	1	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	4	2	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	3	4
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	5	—	5
Congenital malformations .....	1	4	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	13	23	36
Motor vehicle accidents .....	4	1	5
All other accidents .....	4	7	11
Suicide .....	4	3	7
Homicide and operations of war .....	—	1	1
ALL CAUSES	275	263	538

## ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS.

<i>Case Number</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1.	F.	80	Hypostatic pneumonia and fractured right femur—accidental.
2.	F.	80	Cardiac failure secondary to myocardial degeneration with fracture of left femoral neck a precipitating factor—deceased slipped and fell on mat at foot of steps at home.
3.	F.	81	Cerebral Haemorrhage as a result of head injury caused by her having fallen downstairs.
4.	F.	69	Pulmonary embolus consequent on the effects of an operation for a fractured femur due to her having been knocked down by a cycle.
5.	F.	2	Asphyxia due to aspiration of the stomach contents.
6.	F.	83	Broncho pneumonia resulting from immobility due to fracture of femur.
7.	F.	72	Self-administered barbiturate poisoning in circumstances not fully disclosed by the evidence available.
8.	M.	48	Broncho-pneumonia caused by and associated with barbiturate poisoning due to an overdose of barbiturates taken in circumstances not fully disclosed by the evidence available.
9.	M.	75	Asphyxia by drowning.
10.	M.	13	Drowning.
11.	M.	82	Toxic myocarditis resulting from burn of leg.

## MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.

	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1.	F.	54	Fracture of the base of the skull accidentally sustained when the car in which the deceased was a passenger collided with an oncoming car.
2.	M.	50	Cerebral concussion due to head injury accidentally sustained when the car in which the deceased was a passenger collided with an oncoming car.
3.	M.	20	Cerebral haemorrhage due to laceration of spleen and injury of diaphragm sustained in a road accident the same day—motor cyclist collided with motor car.
4.	M.	41	Fracture of base of skull as a result of his having been thrown from a car.
5.	M.	76	Shock from fractured ribs caused by his having been struck by a lorry, a contributory cause being the poor condition of his heart and coronary artery.

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (including foreshore) (Acres) .....	5,495
Population at 1951 Census .....	42,837
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1958 .....	44,370
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1959 .....	14,852
Rateable value—31st December, 1958 .....	£515,109
Sum represented by a penny rate 1958-9 (approx.).....	£2,053

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases during the year, together with the figures for 1957 and 1956.

<i>Disease</i>	1958	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever .....	51	3	39
Poliomyelitis .....	—	7	1
Encephalitis .....	3	1	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	11
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	19	16	12
Erysipelas .....	6	—	4
Whooping Cough .....	72	18	35
Measles .....	288	1218	13
Pneumonia .....	7	6	16
Infective Hepatitis .....	3	6	7
Food Poisoning .....	1	8	—
Tuberculosis .....	19	21	16
Diphtheria .....	1	—	—

The number of cases of whooping cough is somewhat higher than in preceding years, but thanks no doubt to the fact that a majority of parents avail themselves of prophylactic inoculations for their children against this infection, the number of cases nowhere near approached epidemic proportions.

There was a high incidence of measles for the second year running though the epidemic did not reach the severity of that of the year before.

The case of diphtheria shown is the first in the Borough for a number of years. Unfortunately it proved fatal. The patient concerned contracted the infection overseas, just about the time he was being demobilised from the R.A.F. Fortunately, none of the numerous people with whom he came into contact, contracted the infection.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The total attendances at the three Welfare Centres in the Borough, are a little lower than last year, due no doubt to the gradual falling off of the birth rate. There has been a redistribution of attendances, those at the Southwell Road Clinic having increased; whilst those at Connaught House have dropped off considerably. This may well be associated with the removal of the population from the slum clearance area. The statistics for the Oulton Broad Clinic are much the same as for previous years.

As in previous years, I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the statistics shown below. Attendances are shown by quarterly periods.

<i>Centre</i>	<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Connaught House	552	54
	443	42
	525	51
	470	39
	<hr/> 1990 <hr/>	<hr/> 186 <hr/>
Southwell Road	609	112
	606	111
	738	130
	751	94
	<hr/> 2704 <hr/>	<hr/> 447 <hr/>
Oulton Broad	325	31
	385	33
	352	35
	324	39
	<hr/> 1386 <hr/>	<hr/> 138 <hr/>

Total attendances at all Welfare Centres : 6851.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

In Lowestoft Borough in 1958, 443 primary immunisations were carried out by the child welfare clinics and general practitioners. The age groups of the children immunised are as follows :—

<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
330	89	24	443



During 1958, 417 booster doses were given—age groups as follows :—

<i>Under 1 year</i>	1-4	5-15	<i>Total</i>
—	6	411	417

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following table shows the number of age groups of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year :—

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>					<i>Total</i> 1958	<i>Total</i> 1957	<i>Total</i> 1956
	<i>Under</i> 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 or <i>Over</i>			
<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	230	17	13	13	40	313	299	224
<i>Re-vaccinations</i>	—	—	1	2	47	50	84	60
TOTAL	230	17	14	15	87	363	383	284

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

During the year the following numbers of persons were immunised against poliomyelitis :—

<i>Age Group up to 15 yrs. old</i>	<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Expectant</i>
8950	15 yrs. to 25 yrs.	<i>Mothers</i>
	42	139

<i>General Practitioners and their families</i>	<i>Ambulance Staff</i>	<i>Hospital Staff</i>
41	14	34

All the above had received two injections by the end of the year and since the inception of the Polio Immunisation Scheme, 1,737 persons had received three injections by the end of 1958.

The figures given above include Southwold and Lothingland, but the great proportion refer to the Borough of Lowestoft. The figure of 8950 for the under school age and school age, shows a very high proportion of these age groups immunised. The low figure of only 42, for the 15 to 25 age group is explained by the fact that immunisation for this group was not offered until late in the year, but nevertheless, this does indicate a poor response by this age group.

Supplies of vaccine at the beginning of the year were limited, but became readily available towards the end of the year, when Salk vaccine was introduced into this country. Very few people showed preference for British vaccine.

The thanks of the Department is due to the number of family doctors who have co-operated in the scheme.

### HOME HELP SERVICE.

The statistics for the Home Help Service show a further increase in the work carried out, during 1958 compared with previous years.

There was an increase of 16 cases, an increase of 4,050 hours and an increase of 10 Home Helps on the number employed during the previous year.

	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>T.B. and Sickness</i>	<i>Old People</i>
Number of cases assisted	60	68	251
Hours worked	4,821	78,999	
Number of Home Helps enrolled	.....	.....	156
Total numbers of hours worked	.....	.....	83,820

Much of the increase is due to more help given to old people. There is a substantial decrease in the number of hours given to confinement cases. The general overall increase has taken place in spite of a drastic reduction of help being provided for all types of cases early in the year. This reduction gave rise to a number of complaints of lack of home help service, but it will be seen from the above figures that the most careful control must be exercised over this service, if the demands on it are to be kept within reasonable bounds.

### TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1957 .....	148	15	117	20	300
Number of cases added during the year .....	16	2	8	4	30
Number of cases <i>re-moved</i> during the year	13	1	8	2	24
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958 .....	151	16	117	22	306

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>			<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>		
New notifications	.....	19	Recovered	.....	6
Inward transfers	.....	11	Died	.....	6
			Removed to other areas		12
		—			—
		30			24
		—			—

*Cases on the Register, according to age and sex at 31st December, 1958.*

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5 years	—	—	—
5 - 14 years	9	11	20
15 - 24 years	15	24	39
25 - 44 years	91	73	164
45 - 64 years	37	22	59
65 and Over	15	8	23
Age unknown	—	1	1
	167	139	306

### WELFARE FOODS.

There has been quite a substantial decrease in the quantities of welfare foods sold in the Borough during the year. This decline began in 1957 after prices were raised in April of that year. From inquiries made of mothers, it is apparent that more proprietary foods are being used now. The price difference between these and the corresponding “ welfare ” product, is not now great enough to influence mothers in favour of the welfare foods.

<i>National Dried Milk Full Cream</i>	<i>N. Dried Milk Half Cream</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>
9,932 tins	170 tins	20,540 bottles	1,984 packets	2,554 bottles

### LOWESTOFT X-RAY SURVEY, 1958.

The Norwich Mass Radiography Unit visited Lowestoft from 2nd January to 13th February and again from the 14th to 21st April. During these two periods, 10,257 persons were X-rayed, an increase of 287 compared with the number surveyed during their previous visit.



A total of 85 were referred for investigation from which the following diseases were discovered :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Miniature X-ray Examinations	5,855	4,402	10,257
No. of cases of Pulmonary T.B. found :—			
(a) Active Cases (requiring treatment or close clinical supervision) .....	5	3	8
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic .....	2	0	2
(c) Inactive Post Primary Lesions	8	5	13
(d) Previously Diagnosed Cases .....	12	5	17

Included in the above are :—

School Staff .....	.....	.....	192
Positive Reactors .....	.....	.....	20
Midwives and Health Visitors .....	.....	.....	4
Children's Home Staff .....	.....	.....	12
No cases of active Pulmonary T.B. found in these.			

Among other diseases discovered were :—

Pneumonitis .....	.....	.....	10
Bronchiectasis .....	.....	.....	5
Bronchitis, Asthma and Fibrosis .....	.....	.....	14
Bronchial Carcinoma .....	.....	.....	2
Carcinomatosis .....	.....	.....	1
Hodgkins Disease .....	.....	.....	1
Sarcidosis .....	.....	.....	2
Cardiovascular Lesions— Congenital .....	.....	.....	2
— Acquired .....	.....	.....	9

also Cystic Lung 1, Pleural Thickening 2 and Diaphragm Lesions 3.

#### ACTIVE CASES OF PULMONARY T.B. BY AGE GROUPS.

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>No. Examined</i>	<i>Active Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Active Cases</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>
Under 15	10	—	—	—	—	12
15 - 19	577	—	—	1.07	1	930
20 - 24	482	1	2.07	—	—	731
25 - 34	1,525	1	0.65	1.04	—	954
35 - 44	1,533	—	—	1.18	1	842
45 - 54	1,075	1	0.93	—	—	593
55 - 59	354	1	2.82	—	—	189
60 - 64	191	—	—	—	—	87
65 & Over	108	1	9.25	—	—	64
	5,855	5	0.85	0.68	3	4,402



Rate per 1000 of active cases of total X-rayed (10,257) = 0.77

2,620 were X-rayed for the first time revealing 2 (Males) active cases or 0.76 per 1000.

7,637 were resurveyed resulting in 6 (3 males and 3 females) or 0.78 per 1000.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Local government employees for entry into Super-annuation Scheme .....	32
Fire Service special examinations .....	1
Water Works employees for freedom from enteric disease	10
Pupil teachers prior to training college or temporary teaching .....	25
TOTAL	68

DISTRICT NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

The provision of district nursing and midwifery services for the Borough rests with the East Suffolk County Council. Miss H. Place, the Deputy County Nursing Officer, supervises these services in this area and I would like to record my appreciation of the way she dealt with the difficulties which inevitably arise from time to time in a service of this nature. Staff shortages have continued on and off throughout the year, a national shortage of midwives, making the finding of replacements and additional staff extremely difficult.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the statistics which follow :—

<i>Number of Attendances made by District Nurses.</i>				
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
47,023	30,602	35,763	33,689	32,624

Once again a very high proportion of these attendances were made to old people over the age of 65, in this case almost two thirds of the visits were to this age group.

<i>Number of Deliveries attended by District Midwives.</i>				
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
428	358	352	372	345

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were commenced in June and have proved popular and beneficial to the young expectant mothers. Each course, which begins every eighth week, lasts for seven weekly classes. Twelve mothers attend each course but the actual number asking to be included exceeds this figure. Unfortunately it is not practical to increase the size of the classes, nor is it possible at this stage to hold duplicate classes.

Two midwives attended refresher courses during the year. Each of the five midwives have now attended a resident refresher course during the past five years thus conforming to the rules laid down by the Central Midwives Board.

### LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE

The members forming this Committee during the year under review were as follows :—

Mrs. D. Ollington ( <i>Chairman</i> )	Dr. A. C. Gee ( <i>Secretary</i> )
Lady Gooch	Miss V. Pryce
Mrs. M. Chadd	Mrs. R. Peregrine
Mrs. M. Wingfield	Mrs. K. Mobbs
Miss E. Forsyth	Mrs. E. Ratcliffe
Mrs. F. Reeve	Mrs. G. Cooper
Mrs. Gage	Miss R. Stiles

From the statement of Income and Expenditure shown herewith it will be seen that our funds benefitted considerably from local efforts. Our usual Annual Dance brought in just on £32 and the new innovation which is proving most successful, viz., Jumble Sales, provided a profit of £28.

We wish to thank the Y.M.C.A. Trust for a gift of £10. Receipts from the Sunday Cinema Fund have fallen heavily, amounting to less than £5. We had to call on the Headquarters Fund for £100 to cover our ultimate expenditure. From the list of these, it will be seen that they covered a wide variety of benefits, ranging from various forms of extra nourishment to such items as holiday fares, driving lessons, wireless licences and so on.

No mention is made in the accounts of receipts from Christmas Seals as the money collected in this way, has to be paid directly into the Headquarters Fund. However, the amount collected by local effort again exceeded £100, so that the £100 we drew from the H.Q. Fund was well covered by our own local activities. In view of the fierce competition from other organisations selling Christmas Seals, we can congratulate ourselves on the amount collected for T.B. Care Committee purposes in this district.

LOWESTOFT & DISTRICT T.B. CARE COMMITTEE

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period from 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959.

EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.	INCOME		£	s.	d.
To	Grocery Allowances .....	—	—	—	By	Balance brought forward 1st April, 1958 .....	197	10	4½
"	Other Forms of Extra Nourishment .....	36	13	5	"	Grants during the above period :—			
"	Clothing .....	3	18	11		Headquarters .....	100	0	0
"	Bedding, etc., Lino .....	5	0	0		Sunday Cinema Fund .....	4	17	9
"	Travelling expenses of relatives .....	29	17	5		Donation Y.W.C.A. Trust .....	10	0	0
"	Fuel .....	107	16	7	By	Profit from Annual Dance .....	31	19	10
"	Tools and Handicraft Materials .....	—	—	—	"	Profits from Jumble Sale .....	28	0	0
"	Other Expenditure :—								
	Grants (general expenses) .....	25	0	0					
	Holiday and special Fares .....	15	11	6					
	Wireless Licences .....	3	0	0					
	Driving Lessons .....	3	2	6					
	Building Repairs .....	2	10	0					
	Repairs to Electric Fire .....	1	12	9					
	Gardening Assistance .....	1	5	0					
	Postages, etc. ....	3	19	9					
		239	7	10					

Balance at Bank—after all outstanding accounts to the 31st March, 1959 have been paid .....

133 0 1½

£372 7 11½

TOWN HALL, LOWESTOFT.  
28th April, 1959.

Signed J. WALSH, Hon. Auditor.

£372 7 11½



## METEOROLOGICAL DATA—1958

The following meteorological summary is afforded by courtesy of the Borough Meteorological Observers.

### *Sunshine*

Sun hours were below the yearly normal by 156.3 hours.

Sunniest day - 5th June 15.0 hours

### *Rain*

Greatest falls in a day 1.08 inches on 25th May and  
1.07 inches on 4th June.

Rain was above the yearly normal by 2.72 inches.

Date of last ground frost of Spring - 4th May.

Date of first ground frost of Autumn - 13th November.

Date of last air frost of Spring - 17th April.

Date of first air frost of Autumn - 13th November.

### *Barometer Readings*

Highest : 30.71 inches on 24th October.

Lowest : 28.79 inches on 14th December.

*Sunless days* - 79

*Rain days* - (i.e. 0.2 millimetres or more) - 177.

*Wet days* - (i.e. 1.0 millimetre or more) - 133.

### *Winds (to eight points of the Compass)*

<i>Month</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>NE.</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>SE.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>SW.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>NW.</i>	<i>Calm</i>	<i>Totals</i>
January	2	2	1	4	3	2	12	3	2	31
February	0	1	1	1	2	9	7	4	3	28
March	2	6	9	2	3	1	4	4	0	31
April	4	6	1	2	0	2	10	5	0	30
May	0	3	2	5	7	3	10	1	0	31
June	1	2	8	6	2	2	7	1	1	30
July	0	1	2	7	3	3	12	3	0	31
August	1	0	2	4	2	5	11	1	5	31
September	1	1	5	3	1	3	9	3	4	30
October	0	0	0	2	2	9	10	6	2	31
November	0	0	8	1	0	4	9	3	5	30
December	0	0	0	1	5	2	18	0	5	31
	11	22	39	38	30	45	119	34	27	365



# BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

## REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1958.

Month	Sun			Rain		Average Daily Temperature				1958	
	1958	Normal 1921-50	1958 ins.	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1958	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	44.8	56.0	2.15	2.22	38.1	38.9	52	23	29	42	18
February	65.0	75.0	3.11	1.54	40.0	39.3	59	24	35	45	21
March	145.3	136.0	1.59	1.32	37.8	42.1	51	15	35	43	21
April	162.2	165.0	1.14	1.67	44.2	46.6	62	29	41	46	28
May	205.1	211.0	2.81	1.49	51.5	51.5	72	35	49	51	29
June	163.1	212.0	3.20	1.60	55.6	57.5	69	37	52	55	34
July	199.3	214.0	2.08	2.31	61.0	61.6	76	44	59	60	42
August	152.0	195.0	2.32	2.14	61.6	61.7	74	47	62	62	45
September	168.1	156.0	1.86	2.09	60.5	58.4	74	39	58	63	38
October	99.1	117.0	1.97	2.32	52.8	51.7	68	39	51	56	37
November	45.5	62.0	1.08	2.72	45.8	44.6	56	32	43	49	29
December	44.2	51.0	3.02	2.19	41.5	40.0	53	27	39	48	25
<hr/>											
1493.7 1650.0 26.33 23.61											
<hr/>											
Highest Maximum 76 degrees F. on 9th July. Lowest Maximum 29 degrees F. on 21st January.											
Lowest Minimum 15 degrees F. on 10th March. Highest Minimum 63 degrees F. on 6th September.											

## WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the Lowestoft Water Company and I am indebted to the Secretary and Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq., for the following information.

The average daily consumption was 2.03 million gallons and the daily consumption per head of the estimated population was 42.3 gallons. The amount supplied to trades in the year was 335 million gallons.

Nearly 200 samples of water were examined during the year. Weekly samples from Lowestoft and fortnightly samples from Oak Farm, Hopton are submitted for bacteriological examination and monthly samples are submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination from the Company's works at Lound.

As in previous years the reports on these samples indicate that the supply is pure and wholesome and of the highest standard of bacterial purity for drinking and domestic purposes.

The reports follow a similar pattern and a specimen report of a sample submitted on December 15th, 1958 is detailed below:—

### *Chemical*

Appearance	.....	.....	Clear and bright
Colour	.....	.....	10
p.H.	.....	.....	7.4
Electric Conductivity	.....		480
Chlorine present as Chloride			68
Hardness : Total	210	.....	Carbonate 125 Non-Carbonate 85
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....	.....	2.4
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.036
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	0.11
Metals. Iron : 0.03	.....	.....	Zinc, copper and lead : absent.
Turbidity	.....	.....	Nil
Odour	.....	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	.....	.....	10
Total Solids	.....	.....	320
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate			125
Nitrite Nitrogen	.....	.....	Approx. 0.01
Oxygen Absorbed	.....	.....	1.0
Residual Chlorine	.....	.....	0.05

\*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

### *Bacteriological*

No. of colonies developing on agar.

1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 37°C.
0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction.	Absent from 100 ml.	
Bact. Coli (Type 1).	Absent from 100 ml.	
Cl. welchii Reaction.	Absent from 100 ml.	

Mr. Boon further informs me that the programme of investigation as to the quality of the River Waveney which has been carried out over the last five years is still being proceeded with.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor (G. A. M. Gentry, Esq.).

### MAIN DRAINAGE IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

An investigation of the existing sewage system in the southern part of the Borough discloses that the main sewers consisting of small diameter pipes laid many years ago are heavily overloaded by reason of the increase in population and development.

A scheme providing for both present and future needs has been prepared in outline as follows:—

#### STAGE I.

Provision of new surface water sewers in streets not provided with surface water sewers, and thus reduce the flow in soil sewers in storms, and provision of new sewers to relieve the surface water system.

Estimated cost £42,500

#### STAGE II.

Provision of ponding area and pumping station for storage and disposal of surface water diverted into the practically tide-locked Kirkley Stream.

Estimated cost £16,000

#### STAGE III.

Construction of new Trunk Sewer for foul sewage south of Lake Lothing, rising main and partial treatment before discharge of sewage to sea outfall.

Estimated cost £260,000

Approximate estimated cost of whole scheme—£318,500.

#### WORKS REQUIRED AT AN EARLY DATE.

##### DETAILS OF STAGE 1.

- (a) Provision of new surface water sewers in Kirkley Park Road, Kirkley Street, St. Aubyn's Road area, thus diverting surface water from existing soil sewers to Kirkley Stream and Lake Lothing. £17,500
- (b) Provision of new surface water sewers in Florence Road, Saxon Road, Nightingale Road area to divert surface water from existing soil sewers into Kirkley Stream. £11,000
- (c) Provision of new surface water sewer to intercept existing overloaded surface water sewer in London Road South area, at junction A.12 and Clifton Road, proceeding along Clifton Road, Salisbury Road to Lake Lothing. £14,000

If as successful as anticipated in relieving the load on existing sewers it is considered that the completion of Stage I will enable the remainder of the Drainage Scheme to be deferred for a few years, or until the anticipated additional development in the area becomes an accomplished fact.



A preliminary plan has been sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

As a result of the completion of the South Lowestoft and Carlton Colville Sewage Scheme, 144 properties have now been connected to the new sewers in Long Road and Elm Tree Road.

#### UNSEWERED PROPERTIES.

Pail closets emptied by Corporation	.....	.....	193
Cesspools	.....	.....	776

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor (G. A. M. Gentry, Esq.), has kindly supplied the following information.

Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping—13,793 tons.

Premises from which refuse collected—16,296.

LABOUR—28 loaders      7 drivers.

VEHICLES—4 Pagefields with telescopic interior.

2 Side loading, rear emptying enclosed tippers.

1 Eagle Compressmore, rear loading, rear emptying.

A sum has been provided for in the annual estimates for the purchase of a new fore and aft tipper by Shelvoke & Dewry Ltd.

LABOUR AT TIP—2 men plus 1 driver with Chaside shovel.

14 dustbins have been supplied under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme.

#### STREET CLEANSING.

18 Orderlies each using a standard pattern 2 wheeled barrow, served by one 2 ton lorry for collecting sweepings.

1 Mechanical sweeper is used for street cleansing.

1 Gully emptying machine for street gullies.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for the following reports :—

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

This has been a year of consolidating and completing previous progress rather than one of breaking new ground.

The first phase of applying the Food Hygiene Regulations to all food premises has been completed. Many improvements have resulted from this as will be seen in the list which is printed in the Food Section of the Report.

At the end of the year the condemned houses in the Mariner's Street and Park Road locality were being demolished.

All houses in the redevelopment area between Whapload Road and East Street have been surveyed. The large majority of them are badly unfit for habitation, and preliminary reports have been initiated prior to the presentation to the Council of a comprehensive report by the Town Clerk under the Town and Country Planning Act.

We have done some useful work under the Clean Air Act. Smoke observations have been carried out and boiler furnaces inspected so as to ascertain causes for smoke emissions. Several boilers are, as a result of our representations, being converted from hand firing to automatic stoking. British Railways have been approached to secure a reduction of smoke from steam engines using the Central Station. This, and the fact that diesel engines are rapidly replacing "steamers", should considerably improve the purity of the atmosphere in the centre of the town from now on.

### HOUSING.

#### CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

The remaining Orders in the Mariner's Street area were confirmed by the Minister. 49 houses and some shops were included in these Orders. Almost all of the tenants of houses were rehoused and demolitions and site clearance commenced in November. Arrangements were made to re-establish one food business in the High Street in premises purchased and renovated for the purpose by the Council.

This concludes the first stage of the Clearance policy in the Central Areas.

The following details relate to work carried out this year :—

No. of houses demolished	.....	.....	.....	28
No. of families rehoused	.....	.....	.....	55

The second stage which will include most of the properties south of Compass Street and Dove Street will be undertaken in 1959.

BEACH AREA COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AREA.

Some 94 houses in this area were inspected and reported on to the Town Clerk. It is expected that during 1959 the Council will be given proposals for the clearance of almost all of these houses which, apart from being unfit for human habitation, are gradually becoming hemmed in by industrial buildings.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

The Council made the following Orders and the tenants were rehoused as soon as accommodation became available.

Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	on 8 houses
Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	on 6 houses
Accepted undertakings not to relet		.....		.....	on 12 houses

3 unfit houses were extensively reconditioned.

3 unfit houses were in process of reconditioning at the year's end.

RENT ACT, 1957

51 inspections were made in connection with applications for Certificates.

34 Certificates of Disrepair were granted.

16 Certificates of Disrepair were revoked after the owners had carried out necessary repairs.

NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

During the year 121 houses were built by private enterprise and 97 by the Council.

INSPECTIONS

1,763 inspections and re-inspections were made of houses under the Public Health Act and Housing Act.

WELL WATER.

19 samples of well water were analysed. 11 samples were unsatisfactory. Subsequently 3 houses were provided with mains water and one well was cleaned out and repaired. Where it is impracticable to replace well supplies with mains water, samples of the well supplies are taken from time to time to ensure that the water does not deteriorate further in quality without it coming to my knowledge. These well waters may therefore continue to give unsatisfactory results bacteriologically, but are not unsafe for drinking purposes unless drastic deterioration in their potability takes place.

PAIL CLOSETS AND CESSPOOLS

New foul water sewers were laid and put into use in Elm Tree Road, Long Road, and part of Beccles Road, Subsequently the owners of 144 houses have voluntarily connected their houses to these sewers.

New sewers were also laid in Heath Road and connections left for owners to connect up their own drains to the sewerage system.

In making a survey of Heath Road for this sewer my Inspectors came across a hitherto “undiscovered” unfit caravan/chalet. The owner gave a legal undertaking not to relet it. Mention is made of this to illustrate the value of detailed surveys of blocks of property. Very often undesirable conditions are revealed which could otherwise remain concealed for a long time.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

NOTICES

Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
(P.H.A.—66. H.A.—14. L.C.A.—2)					
Informal notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Statutory notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
(P.H.A.—69. H.A.—15. L.C.A.—2.)					
Accumulations	.....	.....	160	Passages	..... 28
Animals	.....	.....	29	Petroleum Regulations	..... 157
Ashbins	.....	.....	47	Piggeries	..... 48
Caravans	.....	.....	52	Places of Entertainment	..... 4
Camping Sites	.....	.....	191	Public Conveniences	..... 4
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	73	Rats and Mice	..... 94
Dirty Persons	.....	.....	2	Shops Act, 1950	..... 155
Drainage	.....	.....	709	Smoke observations	..... 113
(houses involved)	.....	.....	1,302	Swimming Baths	..... 15
Drain Tests	.....	.....	16	Water Supply	..... 20
Factories (Mech. Power)	.....	.....	117	Water Samples (drinking)	..... 38
Factories (non-mech. power)	.....	.....	60	Work Places	..... 12
Offensive Smells	.....	.....	151	Other Matters	..... 463
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	8		



## DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED INCLUDED :—

Accumulations .....	11	Stairways repaired .....	5
Ceilings repaired .....	15	Wallplaster repaired .....	62
Ceilings renewed .....	29	Wallplaster renewed .....	26
Chimneys repaired .....	16	Brickwork repointed .....	49
Cooking stoves repaired	2	Brickwork cement rendered	58
Doors repaired .....	42	Brickwork repaired .....	13
Doors renewed .....	58	Washboilers renewed	2
Drainage repairs .....	12	Watercloset repairs .....	8
Drainage renewed .....	2	Watercloset cisterns renewed .....	6
Dampness abated .....	41	Watercloset pans renewed	5
Eavesgutters repaired	31	Watercloset seats renewed .....	6
Eavesgutters renewed .....	22	Water supply provided.....	3
Fireplaces repaired .....	13	Windows renewed .....	7
Fireplaces renewed .....	10	Windows repaired .....	80
Floors repaired .....	51	Yard paving repaired .....	5
Floors renewed .....	10	Yard paving renewed .....	5
Rainwater pipes repaired	18	Coalstore provided .....	4
Roofs repaired .....	62	Wash-house & W.C. rebuilt .....	1
Roofs renewed .....	3	Food store provided .....	3
Sinks renewed .....	11	Food store ventilated .....	4
Sink wastepipes repaired	14		

Choked public sewers cleared by the Borough Engineer's  
Department under Section 24 of the Public Health Act,  
1936 (involving 474 houses) ..... 135

## RODENT CONTROL

As recorded in the Annual Report for 1957, it was decided to bait the sewers at 3 monthly intervals with Sodium Fluoracetate. This substance is a direct poison and has to be handled with extreme care. At the end of the year the results of our treatments showed that there was no infestations South of the Bridge and that the rat population in the previously heavily infested North and Central areas was lower than it had been ever since baiting has been carried out. Owing to the practical difficulties encountered in baiting sewers it is highly improbable that the sewers will ever become completely rat free, but we shall continue laying poisoned bait in an effort to at least maintain the present low level of infestation and hope that further reductions will take place.



During the year the number of operators was reduced to two, owing to the early retirement of Mr. Whitlam on the grounds of failing eyesight. I would take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the valuable service given to the Borough by Mr. Whitlam in dealing with rat and mice infestations. His work was always carried out to my entire satisfaction and his cheerful approach helped greatly in his dealings with the public.

A summary of the work carried out by the rodent operatives is tabulated below :—

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>	<i>Number treated for both rats and mice</i>
Private dwelling houses	2,162	1,526	442	102
Local Authority Premises	10	9	10	1
Agricultural Properties	21	—	—	—
All other Premises	136	25	41	24
TOTALS :	2,329	1,560	493	127

During the year 90 treatments were carried out at business premises and the cost of this work recoverable from the traders concerned was £107 11s. 4d. In addition 20 treatments were carried out at Corporation owned properties at a cost of £27 8s. 6d.

There were 724 complaints received from members of the public regarding rat and mice infestations.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Excessive smoke has been produced on frequent occasions from several factory chimneys and some harbour vessels. The fault has rested with the stokers more often than not, and several warnings have been given to them. When dark smoke emission has been due to careless or infrequent heavy stoking, furnace attendants have been told and shown how to stoke their boilers so as to produce steam without belching clouds of smoke. We have found that factory managers are anxious to help and have encouraged my staff to find the practical solution by instructing furnace attendants in improved stoking methods.

In a few cases factories have made arrangements to change their fuel from coal to oil or coke or to install automatic stokers.

Officials of British Railways have been contacted about the production of smoke by steam engines using the Central Station, and from boilers and furnaces in the harbour area. We have received every assistance from these officials and they are doing as much as they can to reduce the smoke in this locality. As more and more diesel engines come into service and the modernisation of certain boiler plant in the harbour installations is carried out, there should be a considerable improvement in 1959 in the atmosphere around the Central Station area.

## SWIMMING BATHS

24 samples of water from the open air bath at Nicholas Everitt Park were taken at weekly intervals during the summer and sent for bacteriological examination. All samples were satisfactory.

## MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

For the first time camping on the North Denes below Gunton Cliff was organised and controlled by the Council. As a result there was a considerable improvement in conditions upon those in previous years. No cause for complaint was observed at any time.

Two sites previously licensed for 3 vans and 2 chalets were vacated.

The Council site for caravans on North Denes was enlarged, and additional toilet and washing accommodation provided for a total of 100 caravans.

New toilet accommodation, water points and soakaways were provided at certain other sites.

There are now licensed sites of the following in the Borough :—

11 residential sites for 76 caravans.

8 holiday sites for 270 caravans.

## ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Disinfestations carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Assistant were as follows :—

Ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Cockroaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Earwigs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wasps' Nests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

39 lots of bedding were disinfected after infectious diseases and 35 premises were disinfected after infections or other diseases.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following list shows the number and type of food business in the Borough :—

Bakery Depots	.....	2	Fried Fish & Chip Shops.....	34
Bakehouses	.....	21	Greengrocers	..... 37
Beer and Mineral Water			Greengrocery Stalls	..... 14
Bottlers.....	.....	3	Grocers	..... 209
Boarding Houses	.....	107	Holiday Camps	..... 1
Butchers	.....	49	Hotels and all Licensed	
Cafes & Restaurants	.....	56	premises	..... 121
Canteens	.....	29	Ice Cream Manufacturers	3
Canning and Preserved Food			Mobile Canteens	..... 2
Factories	.....	5	Sweet Manufacturing	..... 2
Confectioners	.....	61	Slaughterhouses	..... 2
Dairies	.....	8	Shrimp Boilers	..... 3
Fish Curing Premises	.....	40	Tripe Dressers	..... 1
Fishmongers	.....	14		

### REGISTRATIONS

The table below shows the number of properties registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Manufacture of Sausage or Potted, Pressed, Preserved or					
Pickled Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Fish Fryers	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ice Cream Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
Ice Cream Storage Depots	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Food Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

### INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR

Bakehouses	.....	70	Holiday Camps	.....	2
Boarding Houses	.....	18	Hotels	.....	32
Cafes	.....	119	Ice Cream Makers	.....	29
Canteens	.....	18	Ice Cream Vendors	.....	69
Dairies	.....	41	Licensed Premises	.....	168
Food Factories	.....	84	Markets	.....	120
Fish Curers	.....	15	Meat Shops & Stores	.....	101
Fishmongers	.....	13	Milk Purveyors	.....	60
Fried Fish Shops	.....	107	Restaurants	.....	71
Greengrocers	.....	101	Slaughterhouses	.....	604
Grocers	.....	448	Stalls	.....	32
			Miscellaneous Inspections		270



DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

As in previous years all diseased and unsound meat was collected by the Suffolk Fat and Bone Co., Ltd., for manufacture into feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Other foodstuffs are disposed of either by burning or by deep burying on the Corporation tips.

UN SOUND FOOD

Details of the various foods examined and found to be unfit and which were voluntarily surrendered by the traders are summarised below :—

Almond Paste	.....	14 lbs.	Fish smoked	.....	5 stones
Bacon	.....	143 lbs.	Honey	.....	1 jar
Butter	.....	12½ lbs.	Jams/ Marmalade		8 jars
Brawn	.....	14¼ lbs.	Jersey Potatoes	.....	937 lbs.
Bovril	.....	½ lb.	Meat	.....	350 tins
Beef Tongues	.....	63 lbs.	Meat Paste	.....	12 jars
Beast Tripes	.....	39 lbs.	Milk	.....	222 tins
Carcase Meat	.....	96 lgs.	Pickles	.....	11 jars
Cake Mixture	.....	1 pkt.	Sausages	.....	32 lbs.
Creamed Rice	.....	9 tins	Soup	.....	45 tins
Cheese	.....	114 lbs.	Sauce	.....	12 bots.
Fish	.....	97 tins	Tomatoes	.....	82 tins
Fish wet (mixed)		60½ stones	Vegetables	.....	362 tins

Total weight approximately 1 ton, 3 cwts., 2 qtrs., 16 lbs.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises manufacturing ice cream	.....	.....	3
No. of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	.....		251

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

No. of samples sent to the Laboratory for examination	.....	52
---	-------	----



## RESULTS

Grade	1—45	sample	}	Which were satisfactory.
	2—	3		
<hr/>				
	3—	3	}	Which were unsatisfactory.
	4—	1		

The unsatisfactory samples were due to isolated cases of poor plant cleanliness and sterilization, and unsuitable equipment, which were quickly traced and remedied.

Soft mix ice cream appears to be increasing in popularity. Several samples were obtained from machines which produce this variety and all were satisfactory.

In response to public demand the Government has, I understand, prepared new ice cream regulations which will permit the sale of a more expensive ice cream containing butterfat and to be called dairy ice cream. The sale of ice cream, which since the war has been made with vegetable and other fats has become the standard product and will still be sold.

## MEAT INSPECTION

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough, one doing a very small amount of meat preparation, and the other a moderate output to supply local butchers.

Both slaughterhouses were kept clean and free from nuisance.

Plans were approved to provide better lairs and other facilities at the Melbourne Road slaughterhouse, so as to comply with the Slaughterhouses Hygiene Regulations 1958. Although the owner of the smaller slaughterhouse was notified of the purport of these Regulations he had not submitted any proposals for the improvement of his premises at the time of preparing this report.

Only three cases of Cysticercosis were found. This is again a reduction on previous years' figures which I am pleased to record. This condition often seems to affect prime cattle. In order to destroy the cysts in meat, beef must be refrigerated and this refrigeration spoils the appearance of the beef and adversely affects its saleability. A reduction in the cases of cysticercosis is therefore welcome to the Trade as well as to the Inspector.

A fairly good class of cattle is slaughtered in Lowestoft and condemnations of meat and offal are not unduly large. Tuberculosis is not nearly as widespread in cattle as it was some twenty years ago, and we can hope to see it almost completely disappear within the next decade, due to the Government's measures to eradicate tuberculin test reactors from all herds. This will indeed be another milestone passed in food inspection as there has been, in past years, many thousands of tons of meat condemned annually as unfit for human consumption because of tubercular infection.

	Cattle excluding Cows			Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	.....	.....	.....	226	11	145	2,058	—
	922	<del>992</del>						
Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	226	11	145	2,058	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis :—</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned :—	1			1	—	—	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	307			73	—	11	457	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis :—	33.40			32.74	—	7.58	22.40	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned :—	—			1	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	51			17	—	—	106	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis :—	5.53			7.96	—	—	5.25	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :—	3			—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration :—	3			—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned :—	—			—	—	—	—	—

Causes of condemnation other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis included :—

Abscesses, Actinobacillosis, Actinomycosis, Angioma, Bruising, Cirrhosis, Distomatosis, Emaciation, Mastitis, Necrosis, Parasitic infections, Pericarditis, Peritonitis, Pneumonia.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The effect of our work to publicise and enforce these Regulations can now be seen in most shops. Plastic counter tops, food protected by glass or transparent covers, clean overalls, the use of food tongs and scoops, etc., are now widely observed. In the back rooms, behind the scenes as it were, there are now white sinks, basins, hot water geysers, towels, soap, and an increasing number of people are using sterilants for washing down. This most certainly is a great improvement upon conditions which existed in many food establishments even up to 1950.

The job is not completed, nor ever will be, for there is a continual ebb and flow of employees in the food trade who require patient education in food hygiene. A large number of firms and individual food traders do much to teach new-comers food handling practices. This should not be as necessary as it is found to be, and could be alleviated if personal hygiene and care over handling food were inculcated into every child before he or she leaves school.

In this town the spadework of getting food premises properly equipped and painted has been, in the main, completed. The large food producing factories are highly creditable, the fish at the port is handled as well as the dockside facilities permit, and many food establishments are well fitted out, clean and attractive, and a credit both to employers and employees.

The following list shows work carried out during the year in response to requests made to occupiers of food premises :—

Ceilings repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Walls	„	„	„	.....	21
Floors	„	„	„	.....	29
Windows	„	„	„	.....	17
Doors	„	„	„	.....	10
Roofs	„	„	„	.....	6
Woodwork	„	„	„	.....	17
Premises cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Premises redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
Artificial lighting provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cold water provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Hot water provided (including heaters)	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Wash-hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	41



Sinks or tanks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Refrigerators provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Screens provided (protection from contamination)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Drainage provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
W.C's repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Refuse bins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Yard paving relayed	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
First Aid Kits provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Clothing accommodation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

### MILK SUPPLY

Licensed Pasteurisers (H.T.S.T. Process)	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of milk dealers licenses issued :	.....	.....	.....	
(1) To sell Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	64
(2) To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	.....	.....	.....	20
(3) To sell Sterilised milk	.....	.....	.....	6

### BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T/T Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
No. of samples tested	31	84	82	4
Satisfactory results	26	84	79	4
Unsatisfactory results	5	—	3	—

Included in these totals are 18 samples of school(Pasteurised) milk.

The general conclusions from this year's work is that the pasteurising of milk was properly carried out in our local dairies and that most of the raw milk sampled was satisfactory also. The failures of three samples of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk to pass the phosphatase test revealed slight temperature deficiencies in the hot water which circulates in the pasteurising apparatus. This was a simple matter to rectify.

The five T.T. samples which failed the tests were obtained from one dairy in a short period of three weeks. The reason was certainly due to dirty production by one small farmer, and possibly also due to prolonged exposure of churned milk to hot sunshine. Appropriate measures were, of course, taken to put matters right, and all succeeding samples of this milk have been good.

Milk from 12 farms within the Borough was examined biologically and was reported as free from Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.



COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL

As in previous years, this was done by my staff. 256 samples were examined. The standard of judgment as to whether the samples were satisfactory was that of the Sale of Milk Regulations which prescribe the minimum amounts of fat and solids other than fat as :—

Fat .....	3.0 per cent
Solids not Fat .....	8.5 per cent

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

	<i>Samples of School milk (Past.) milk</i>	<i>Samples of Retailed Milk</i>				<i>Bulk milk from farms (taken from churns at pasteurising plants.)</i>
		<i>Past. milk</i>	<i>T.T. (Past.) milk</i>	<i>T.T. milk</i>	<i>Sterilised milk</i>	
Satisfactory Standard	16	73	51	34	1	11
Un-satisfactory Standards	2	8	12	11	2	35

27 samples of Channel Island milk are included in these totals.

All these samples contained more than the required amount of fat (4%) and solids other than fat (3.5%).

In addition to the above, 12 samples of milk were taken formally at one farm and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis. None of these were adulterated, but 3 were deficient in fat and solids not fat.

Except for the sterilised milks which came from outside this locality all of the unsatisfactory samples came from milk produced at local or neighbouring farms. The large number of churn samples (35) which were unsatisfactory shows that the morning's milk from some producers is below standard from time to time. When this is mixed with good quality milk a satisfactory standard is achieved, but when the sub-standard product is not mixed the consumer receives less than the prescribed amount of solids in his bottle of milk.

It is possible to mix the morning's milk with the evening's milk when it is to be pasteurised and I believe that the 22 samples of pasteurised milk which were sub-standard were from supplies of poor morning's milk which had not been mixed with evening's supplies before being pasteurised. There is very little one can do about sub-standard samples of T.T. milk so long as it is not watered.

On several occasions measures were taken to improve the quality of bottled milk as sold to the customer.

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES

144 samples of food and drink (13 formal and 131 informal samples) were procured and submitted for examination to the public Analyst. 10 samples were unsatisfactory and correspondence took place between the manufacturers and either myself or the Public Analyst about these.

The manufacturers of a health food called Cider Vinegar Fudge were prosecuted for publishing misleading statements on a showcard and label advertising the article. They were fined £20 and costs.

No major changes in the law on this subject occurred, although a new Food Regulation tightening up the law on Colouring Matter in Food came into force. Each year the code of standards becomes more detailed. Last year flour was dealt with, this year it has been colouring additives, and next year it could be new names and standards for ice cream.

Whilst maintaining an eye on the quality of staple foods by occasional examinations, the inspectorate survey a very wide field by sampling as many new products as can be found. One can safely say that adulteration is rarely found, but one cannot always agree that descriptions, labels, advertising jingles, etc., are strictly accurate. In the bad old days one looked for and found adulteration. In modern times the search is for misleading advertisements. In the future the contamination of food by radiations may need attention. This is more than likely as it is now known that the accident at the Windscale Atomic Station necessitated the rejection of milk worth £50,000.

## THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

No. of inspections made of pig and poultry premises	.....	48
No. of licences issued under this Order during the year	.....	3
No. of premises improved	.....	5

# FACTORIES ACT

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1958

### PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	57	26	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	236	99	24	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	8	8	—	—
TOTAL .....	301	133	27	—



## FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>To H.M. Referred By H.M.</i>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	13	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient .....	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective .....	22	11	—	2	—
(c) not separate for sexes .....	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	40	28	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK. (Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>		<i>Section 111</i>			
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel Making, etc. ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets .....	188	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc. ....	15	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	206	—	—	—	—	—

# LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1958

*Port Medical Officer of Health :* DR. ARTHUR C. GEE.

*Chief Port Health Inspector :* H. CORMACK.

*Deputy Port Health Inspector :* F. G. S. HILL.

## CHARACTER OF THE PORT

The Port area of Lowestoft is divided into three separate areas, consisting of the Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Dock used by Trawlers and Drifters for the landing of White Fish and Herring (during the season), and the North and South Quays situated on the banks of Lake Lothing, west of the swing bridge. The North and South Quays are used by the merchant ships carrying timber, salt, stone, coal, etc. The west end of the North Quay is used for coaling and general repair work including dry docking, whilst the South bank of Lake Lothing is extensively used by the ship building firms.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

The medical services as outlined in the Report for 1957 have been maintained.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the Port consists of fresh and salt water mains and the fishing port comprising Hamilton, Waveney and Trawl Docks is served by 5,160 ft. of fresh water main and 4,290 ft., of salt water mains. The discrepancy is occasioned by the absence of salt water supply to East, West and South Wharves of the Trawl Market, these wharves being used only for docking purposes. There is no water supply to the South Quay but fresh water points are provided on the North Quay.

The chlorination plant used for purifying the salt water used on the docks worked most efficiently during the year and bacteriological examination of the water after chlorination showed the water to be sterile.

## MARKET CLEANSING

As in previous years the daily cleansing of the fish market was carried out in a most efficient manner and the employees concerned are to be complimented on the maintenance of such a high standard of cleanliness. Some difficulty arose due to the icing back of fish over the weekends, but it is hoped that during 1959 additional drainage on the South-West of the Waveney Dock will overcome the problem.



## FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 62 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 78 and the lowest 54 during May and June. The total number of landings made during the year was 1771, an increase of 121 over 1957, These increased landings brought a further 16,157 cwts., of fish at a value of £138,999 over and above the 1957 totals.

The quantities and values of the fish landed during 1958 are set out below.

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	.....	.....	1,506	12,962
Catfish	.....	.....	791	1,586
Cod	.....	.....	77,206	262,840
Conger Eels	.....	.....	242	533
Dabs	.....	.....	7,374	20,185
Dogfish	.....	.....	1,029	2,380
Flukes /Flounders	.....	.....	451	433
Gurnards /Latchets		.....	3,545	5,532
Haddocks	.....	.....	19,926	64,426
Hake	.....	.....	100	863
Halibut	.....	.....	197	2,785
Lemon Soles	.....	.....	2,362	21,852
Ling	.....	.....	698	1,083
Mackerel (Trawl)	.....	.....	126	341
Megrims	.....	.....	2	4
Mullet	.....	.....	6	82
Monkfish	.....	.....	926	1,665
Norway Lobsters		.....	25	171
Plaice	.....	.....	112,975	617,558
Pollock	.....	.....	34	87
Roes	.....	.....	400	2,086
Saithe	.....	.....	311	534
Skates and Rays	.....	.....	13,135	53,590
Soles	.....	.....	8,671	143,491
Turbot	.....	.....	12,140	82,227
Whiting	.....	.....	15,257	37,196
Witches	.....	.....	374	1,650
All Others	.....	.....	1,471	2,870
Totals :			281,280	£1,340,412

## HERRING FISHING

### *Landings and Values for 1958.*

<i>No. of Landings</i>	<i>Quantity of Crans</i>	<i>Value</i>
1,019	26,950	£207,797

There were 427 landings less than in 1957 with a reduction of 12,363 crans and reduced value of £6,911.

1958 was another poor herring season, the fourth in successive years. As I pointed out in the 1957 Report many and varied are the reasons given for the decline in the East Anglian Herring fishing, but as each year shows a marked decrease in the drifters operating from the Port, it must follow that there is not the same coverage of the fishing grounds as in years gone by. This must inevitably, in lean times, lead to a lesser weight of fish landed. Two firms came at the beginning of the season to cure herrings, but owing to the high prices and the small catches, no curing was carried out.

The following table shows the disposal of herrings during the season.

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded .....	2,416
Kippered .....	2,945
Marinated .....	951
Canned .....	117
Frozen .....	4,919
Meat and Oil .....	107
Freshed .....	15,495
<hr/>	
TOTAL :	26,950

### THE FLEET

Nine vessels (8 trawlers and 1 drifter) were added to the fleet during 1958. Five vessels were converted from coal to oil burning and five vessels left to work from other ports.

During the East Anglian Herring Season the fleet consisted of 6 steam and 49 motor drifters and of these 29 motor drifters came down from Scotland. This shows a reduction of 7 drifters as compared with 1957.

It is most pleasing to report on the new vessels added to the fleet. The design of these vessels, the accommodation and the facilities provided for the crew's comfort are all first class. The owners are to be complimented on the implementation of their policy to have the most modern fleet in the country and thus maintain the prestige of Lowestoft as the premier port for quality fish.

### INSPECTIONS

The systematic inspection of trawlers and fish holds was maintained throughout the year and 494 inspections were made for the purpose of ensuring the cleanliness of fish holds. Ten fish holds were found to be in need of further cleansing and this work was carried out immediately. The pound boards in the fish holds of 12 vessels were renewed in part or in whole and five fish holds were completely renewed.

594 general inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year and the following matters received attention :—

Dirty bedding destroyed	.....	17
Bunks and galleys painted	.....	14
New water closets fitted	.....	5
Food store cleansed	.....	13
Water tanks cleansed	.....	72
New water tanks fitted	.....	3

46 samples of drinking water were taken from the water tanks of fishing vessels and 32 were found to be unsatisfactory. Immediately the unsatisfactory reports were to hand the owners were contacted and arrangements made for the cleansing and, where necessary, the cement washing of the tanks.

## FISH INSPECTION

Throughout the year trawl fish was examined every morning prior to the commencement of the fish sales, and the following amounts of fish were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for sale.

32 stones Cod.

20½ stones Mixed Fish.

(Whiting, Dabs, Red Mullet, Haddock and Lemon Soles.)

Daily supervision was maintained of the cleansing of fish boxes.

It was noted during the year that certain merchants at the time of the fish auctions were tipping kits of fish on to the floor of the fish market. This is a practice contrary to all principles of food hygiene, and is most regrettable when one realises the steps taken by the trawler owners to land fish of good keeping qualities (viz) through cleansing of fish rooms, maintaining the pound boards in good repair and in a clean condition, and the careful stowing and icing of the fish during each trip. All these items are most important in preventing fish spoilage.

It was realised that the fish buyer at times wishes to examine the whole of a kit of fish before bidding for the same and with this point in mind I approached the Lowestoft Fishing Vessel Owners' Association with a request that additional empty kits should be placed at each stand of fish. This was readily agreed to and the Fish Merchants' Association was then approached with a request that the merchants should use these empty kits in their examinations of fish instead of emptying fish on to the market floor. Here again ready agreement was reached and this system is now working well. It might be considered that this is a trivial matter as fish is not consumed raw but is first washed and cooked. It must be realised however that fish is an article of food which spoils rapidly and any measures that help to prevent the increase of spoilage bacteria are in the interests of the trade as well as the housewife.



## RODENT CONTROL

488 inspections were made under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1956, and 265 certificates were issued under the Order.

During the year two Lowestoft vessels were found to have minor infestations of rats. De-ratization was carried out by the Corporation Rodent Operator and the cost of these treatments was charged to the owners of the vessels concerned.

## VERMIN

It is again most pleasing to report that during the year there was not a single case of vermin aboard any of the fishing vessels.

## CONCLUSION

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry and by the Harbour Master and members of his staff.

Our thanks are also due to J. Crawford, Esq., Preventive Officer, Customs and Excise, Lowestoft, for his kind co-operation and assistance readily given throughout the year.

SECTION I—STAFF NO CHANGE					
TABLE B. SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	118	12,862	3	42	Nil
Coastwise	211	45,344	2	33	Nil
TOTAL	329	58,206	5	75	Nil
TABLE B. SECTION II. BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.					
			Landings Approx. Tonnage		Inspections
TRAWLERS :	1,711	102,660	}		1,167
DRIFTERS :	1,019	40,760			
TOTAL :	2,730	143,420			1,167

TABLE C.	SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year.
<i>Passenger Traffic :</i>	Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil
<i>Cargo Traffic :</i>	Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Sleepers, Frozen Fish, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Canned Tomato Paste. Principal EXPORTS—Sprats in Barrel, Scrap Metal, Grain and Shipping.
<i>Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :</i>	FRANCE     —Bayonne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Gravelines. HOLLAND    —Amsterdam, Hansweert, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam, Scheveningen. BELGIUM     —Antwerp, Blankenberge, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge. U.S.S.R.     —Kaliningrad, Leningrad, Onega. NORWAY      —Namos, Hommelvik. FINLAND     —Kemi, Royatta. REPUBLIC of IRELAND—Dunmore, Dunlaoghaire. SWEDEN      —Karlshamn. POLAND       —Gdansk DENMARK     —Esbjerg ITALY        —Genoa.
SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic.	
<i>Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil.</i>	



SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

NO CHANGE.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

NO CHANGE.

TABLE D.				
SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS				
Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				
No change.				

TABLE E. RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE G. SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES.				
<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other * Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	45	Nil	4	Attention promised. Further inspections not yet made.
Coastwise Shipping	35	Nil	5	5 complied with.
British Fishing Vessels	1,167	Nil	124	124 complied with.
* Includes Verbal Notices.				



SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.

Nil

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR LANDING OF ALIENS).

Not an approved Port.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No change.









